FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 892 Nov. 28—Dec. 4, 1957

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Week in Headlines

International

British-based U.S. bombers revealed to be flying patrols with nuclear bombs.

Hammarskjöld settled Israeli-Jordanian dispute over Mt. Scopus.

Moroccan nationalists attacked Spanish enclave of Ifni.

French rejected Moroccan-Tunisian offer to mediate in Algeria.

United States

President resumed work after hospitalization for illness, presented new defense & foreign aid plans to Congressmen.

Stevenson declined bid from President to attend NATO talks.

SAC given missiles command.

First major U.S. atomic power plant began operation.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN DEFENSE

SAC Flights A-Armed. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons Nov. 27 that bombers of the U.S. Strategic Air Command were carrying nuclear bombs on their patrols from British bases. Lloyd emphasized, however, that actual use of the airborne nuclear weapons, said to include hydrogen bombs, would be "a matter for the joint decision of the 2 Govts." Lloyd defended the SAC nuclear patrol as "absolutely right" for an air force operating in a "state of readiness." He said that he could "not see any difference" whether the U.S. jets were flying nuclear-armed patrols from U.S. or British bases. [See pp. 377G2-C3, 369B1-370A2]

Lloyd's statement, made in answer to a question put by Aneurin Bevan, Labor Party foreign affairs spokesman [see p. 361G2], followed earlier disclosures that SAC was maintaining some units in the air on a round-the-clock basis. [See pp. 380C1, E1, G2, 369C2]

British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan assured Parlt. Nov. 28 that the nuclear bombs carried by SAC aircraft on their British patrols were "not armed" and could not be activated without "considerable technical adjustments." Macmillan asserted that there was "no danger of explosion" in the event of a SAC nuclear bomber's crash in Britain, and that, if necessary, SAC bombers unable to land safely in Britain could be refueled aerially & flown to home bases in the U.S. [See p. 372F1]

Macmillan reiterated that the U.S. had given a "firm undertaking" that its British-based bombers would not be used militarily "except in agreement with the British Govt." He said that the Anglo-U.S. agreement covering British-based SAC planes, made in 1948 by then-Prime Min. Earl Attlee & reaffirmed in 1952 by Sir Winston Churchill, "makes it absolutely clear that no American aircraft based in this country can be used" or nuclear bombs armed "without the joint decision of the 2 Govts." [See Vol. XII, p. 1J; VIII, 226G]

USSR Warns Vs. A-Patrols. Soviet newspapers warned both Britain and France Nov. 30 that their peoples faced "death from the skies" in the event of crashes of nuclear-armed SAC bombers. They charged that the SAC nuclear patrols secretly had been extended to French territory by bombers flying from British bases. The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" warned Dec. 3 that Britain faced "guaranteed death" if a "criminal" or mentally "unbalanced" person aboard a SAC bomber based in Britain dropped a nuclear bomb on the USSR. [See pp. 241E3, 114G1]

Kennan Vs. NATO A-Weapons. George F. Kennan, ex-U.S. Amb. to Russia currently teaching at Oxford U., Eng., warned Dec. 1 in a BBC lecture that distribution of nuclear weapons to European NATO nations would increase East-West tensions in Europe. Kennan asserted that the USSR would not give its East European satellites control of Soviet-bloc atom weapons. He said that if West European nations accepted such weapons from Britain & the U.S., "any Russian withdrawal from Central & Eastern Europe may become unthinkable for once & for all." [See pp. 370F1, 150E1]

Kennan had proposed Nov. 24 the neutralization of Germany in an effort to break the East-West deadlock on German unification & a general European settlement. Addressing a BBC audience, Kennan said that the acceptance of a neutral Germany might bring freedom to millions of East Germans and reinforce satellite demands for an end to Soviet occupation. He termed it "far more desirable on principle to get the Soviet forces out of Central & Eastern Europe than to cultivate a new German Army" to oppose them "while they remain there." [See pp. 194E1, 185E2, 177D1, 114F3]

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MIDDLE EAST

Hammarskjöld Wins Accord. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, in the Middle East since Nov. 30 for talks in Jordan, Israel, Syria & Lebanon, reached agreement Dec. 4 with the Israeli & Jordanian Govts. on the resumption of Israeli convoys to Mt. Scopus, an Israeli enclave & demilitarized zone in Jordanian Jerusalem. UN spokesmen made it clear, however, that Hammarskjöld had failed to win agreement on the status of Col. Byron V. Leary, UN Truce Supervision Org. acting chief, or on any other issue disputed by Israel & the Arab states. [See pp. 377D3-378C1]

Hammarskjöld, who arrived in Beirut, Lebanon Nov. 30 & then flew to Amman Jordan, met Dec. 1 with Jordanian King Hussein, Dep. Premier Ibrahim Hashem, Premier-Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai, Court Min. Suleiman Toukan & Defense Min. Akif el-Faiz. A joint communiqué, issued by Hammarskjöld & Rifai Dec. 2, said that Jordan had reaffirmed its pledge of "fullest cooperation" with the UNTSO and had clarified its position on the Mt. Scopus dispute.

Hammarskjöld flew to Jerusalem and crossed into Israel Dec. 3 to meet with Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion & Forgn. Min. Golda Meir and with Leary & other UNTSO officers at UN Hq. in Jerusalem. He crossed back into Jordan Dec. 4 for further talks with Hussein & other Jordanian leaders before a Jordanian statement was issued Dec. 4 to announce that Israeli convoys would be cleared for Mt. Scopus on Dec. 5.

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$10 million U.S. grant for use on economic development projects through the U.S. Technical Assistance Admin. was made to Jordan Nov. 30. The grant brought American aid to Jordan to $40 million in 1957 ($10 million for military aid, $20 million for economic & budgetary aid, $10 million for technical assistance). [See pp. 370B3, 307F2] . . . UN Emergency Force cmndr., Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, said at UN Hq. in New York Nov. 28 that the UNEF's position as an Israeli-Egyptian buffer would be "strengthened" by deployment of UNEF units on Israel's side of the armistice line. Burns urged retention of the UNEF in the Mid-East until "some more stable arrangement is reached between the 2 countries concerned." [See pp. 378B3, 186D3] . . . Lebanese Parlt. voted confidence Nov. 27 in the pro-Western for-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volnumes

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eign policies of Premier Sami es-Solh by 40-10 (3 abstentions, 12 absent). [See p. 378C2] . . . U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles indicated Dec. 1 that he would be willing to meet with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi but expected little to result from such talks until the regime of Pres. Gamel Abdel Nasser abandoned its current anti-U.S. & anti-European policies [see p. 378B2]. The U.S. State Dept. Nov. 28 denied allegations (made Nov. 27) by Egyptian Finance Min. Adbel Moneim Kaissouny that release to Egypt of $600,000 in U.S. aid funds indicated resumption of the entire pre-Suez U.S. aid program for Egypt. [See p. 378F1]

NORTH AFRICA

Moroccans Attack Ifni. Guerrillas & tribesmen of the irregular Moroccan Army of Liberation Nov. 23 attacked Ifni, 740-sq.-mi. Spanish enclave in southern Morocco. The Moroccans, said to number 1,200 Ait Ba Amrane & Reguibat tribesmen commanded by Ben Hammun, a local chieftain, reportedly occupied several border towns & penetrated to the capital, Sidi Ifni. Spanish communiqués Nov. 27 listed 4 Spaniards & 80 rebels killed in initial fighting. Nationalist reports Nov. 27 in "Al Alam," Moroccan Istiqlal (Independence) Party newspaper in Rabat, claimed 50 Spaniards were killed & 65 captured. [See p. 270D3]

(According to "N.Y. Times" reports from Rabat Dec. 2, the Moroccan Lib. Army, formed from among Istiqlal veterans of the anti-French resistance & augmented by local tribesmen, was neither under Govt. nor Istiqlal Party control. Its independent leadership reportedly was committed to the extension of Moroccan sovereignty to Ifni, the "Southern Zone" of Morocco still under Spanish protectorate administration, and the French West African province of Mauretania.) [See pp. 294F2, 99F3; Vol. XVI, 175D3, 110B2, E2]

Spanish military units reinforced the 2,000-man Ifni garrison Nov. 27. Moroccan nationalists, who had reported Sidi Ifni & the ports of Tarza & Tleta under siege, said Nov. 29 that 6,000 Spanish troops had begun a counterattack, supported by naval & aerial bombardments & paratroops. Moroccan reports said Nov. 29 that 63 Spaniards & 230 Ifni tribesmen & villagers had been killed in the first 5 days' fighting. Spanish communiqués, disputing Moroccan claims, said Dec. 3 that Sidi Ifni & other villages had been relieved and that remaining Lib. Army forces were fleeing Ifni.

Fighting Spreads. The Spanish Govt. confirmed Dec. 2 that Spanish-Moroccan fighting had spread from Ifni to Saharan areas of Spanish West Africa. It reported 2 Spaniards & 16 Moroccans killed in an attack on a Spanish convoy near Aiun, Saguia el Hamra Province. It did not confirm Moroccan reports Nov. 29 of earlier Nationalist attacks. Rabat's "Al Alam," which charged Spain Dec. 1 with using U.S. aircraft obtained through NATO, had reported 230 persons killed by Spanish bombing Nov. 29 in Spanish West Africa, 180 in Sidi Ahm el Aroussi & 150 in Samara.

"Al Alam" reported Nov. 30 that Spanish aircraft also had bombed rebellious villages in Rio de Oro, 200 mi. south of Ifni. Spanish garrisons in the Canary Is. were said to have been reinforced Nov. 27, accompanied by Spanish cruiser & destroyer patrols of the Spanish West African coast.

Moroccan Peace Appeal. Crown Prince Moulay Hassan of Morocco, regent for King Mohammed V, who currently was visiting the U.S., appealed Dec. 3 in the King's name for cessation of the Ifni conflict. He urged Spain to keep its pledges on the extension of Moroccan sovereignty to Spanish-ruled areas. He reiterated Morocco's willingness to submit the Ifni dispute to the Intl. Court in The Hague. [See p. 270D3]

Hassan, Moroccan Army Chief of Staff, had accused Spain Nov. 28 of "launching attacks on Moroccan territory" and killing 2 Moroccans in bombing raids of border villages near Ifni. He warned that the Moroccan Army "is ready to defend its territory against anyone." He indicated that Morocco would continue its struggle for Ifni, which he termed "our door on the Sahara." He said that Moroccan forces had been ordered to fire on any suspicious foreign aircraft.

(The Spanish Govt. denied Nov. 28 that its forces in Ifni had committed "any aggression" against Morocco.)

The Moroccan Govt. Nov. 12 had named Abdelkebir el-Fassi, founder of the Moroccan Lib. Army, as head of a new Office for Saharan & Frontier Affairs. The new agency was charged with negotiating with Spain & France on delineation of Morocco's unfixed southern frontiers. Forgn. Min. Ahmed Balafrej had announced Oct. 16 Spanish agreement to cede to Morocco the Southern Zone of its former Spanish Protectorate but not the Ifni area. [See Vol. XVI, p. 118C3]

Mohammed-Dulles Talks. Moroccan King Mohammed V, in Washington to begin a 16-day state visit to the U.S., met Nov. 25-27 with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who was acting for stricken Pres. Eisenhower. [See pp. 387F2, 378E2, F3, 379C1]

A joint communiqué issued Nov. 27 indicated that the U.S. & Morocco had not yet reached agreement on regularizing U.S.-French accords for construction of American bases in Morocco. It said, however, that "pending conclusion of an agreement," the 2 Govts. would seek a "provisional solution" for adjustment of the status of U.S. bases & forces in Morocco [see pp. 100B1, 79E2-A3]. The U.S. promised to continue its "economic & technical assistance" programs in Morocco and assured Mohammed of its hopes for "a peaceful, democratic & just solution" to the Algerian problem. [See pp. 190G1, 115C2]

(Moroccan Forgn. Min. Balafrej, who accompanied Mohammed to the U.S., told newsmen in Rabat Nov. 22 that Morocco would seek a "temporary solution" for a U.S. base accord in order to retain its "freedom of choice" in foreign policy.)

Mohammed, who visited Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 27, left Washington Nov. 28 to begin his U.S. tour with visits to Williamsburg & Dallas.

Algerian Mediation Offered. Mohammed V & Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba offered Nov. 21 to put their good offices "at the disposition of France & of the Algerian Natl. Liberation Front" to secure a negotiated end to the Algerian rebellion. A communiqué, issued in Rabat after talks between Mohammed & Bourguiba Nov. 21-22, addressed an "urgent appeal" to France and the Algerian rebels to undertake negotiations for "a just solution, leading to recognition of the sovereignty of the Algerian people in conformity with [UN] principles" but "safeguarding the interests of France & French nationals." [See pp. 318E-G2, 270F1, 246F1, 235F3-236C1]

(Bourguiba, who returned to Tunis Nov. 22, told "N.Y. Herald Tribune" correspondent Barret McGurn Nov. 28 that French colonialism in Algeria was weakening Tunisia and aiding the USSR's "very able propaganda" in North Africa & the Middle East. He urged that the U.S. intervene with France lest Algerians & other North Africans "despair" of the West & turn toward the USSR.) [See p. 358F1-A2]

French Reject Offer. French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau rejected the Moroccan-Tunisian mediation offer Nov. 22. Pineau told newsmen in New York that Morocco & Tunisia were "not neutrals in the Algerian conflict" and their role could prejudice an eventual general French-North African settlement. He added that any French-rebel parleys must include both the Natl. Lib. Front and its rival, the Algerian Natl. Movement. [See pp. 235G3, 190C1]

French Premier Félix Gaillard confirmed refusal of the offer Nov. 29. Defending his Govt.'s Algerian reform bill in the French Natl. Assembly, Gaillard suggested that Bourguiba & Mohammed V use their influence to win rebel acceptance of a cease-fire as a precondition to any rebel-French negotiations. Gaillard, interrupting an appeal by ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France for acceptance of the mediation offer, insisted that the Bourguiba-Mohammed proposal of Algerian "sovereignty" in fact meant "independence" & thus was unacceptable to France.

(The Gaillard Cabt. reportedly had voted Nov. 27 to study possible acceptance of the Tunisian-Moroccan offer. Gaillard's Radical party, meeting in Strasbourg, had voted Nov. 23 to approve a motion by supporters of Mendès-France calling for acceptance of the mediation offer [648 votes]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

over a motion by Gaillard's backers urging prior passage of the Algerian reform bill [472 votes]. The meeting had voted Nov. 21 to elect ex-Premier Edouard Daladier, backed by Mendès-France, to succeed the late Edouard Herriot as Radical Party pres.) [See pp. 235C3, 103B2]

Algerian Reform Voted. The French Natl. Assembly voted Nov. 30 to approve new basic laws for Algeria as the basis for a political settlement of the Algerian rebellion. In 2 concurrent confidence votes for the Gaillard Govt., deputies (1) approved, by 269-200 (126 abstentions), a measure affirming that "Algeria is an integral part of the French Republic" and creating 6 or 7 locally autonomous French-Moslem regions under French natl. sovereignty, and (2) approved, by a 267-200 vote (128 abstentions), a law giving Moslem & French Algerians equal suffrage but providing for proportional representation to prevent submergence of the French vote. [See pp. 358B1, 318D1-C2]

The law, a softened version of the Algerian basic law presented by ex-Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury and rejected by the assembly Sept. 30 [see p. 318D1], was opposed largely by Communists, rightwing Poujadists and the Radical faction led by Mendès-France. It provided for delays in application of the political reforms until completion of Algeria's "pacification" made possible free elections. It would give Moslems control of local assemblies where they were in the majority but created a 2d chamber, with equal French-Moslem representation, empowered to delay local laws. It gave the Natl. Assembly full veto power over any Algerian attempt to alter the new reform law.

Algerian Violence. The Natl. Assembly had voted Nov. 12 by 344-211 to renew special Govt. powers designed to combat rebel terrorism in Algeria & its spread to metropolitan France [see p. 235B3]. Paris police Nov. 11 arrested 15 leaders of what they said was an underground rebel network with 800 cells & 5,000 members in the Paris area. Gunmen, believed to be Algerians, failed in an attempt to kill Abdelkader Barakrok, State Secy. for Algeria, Nov. 27 in Paris. [See p. 358D2]

Algiers officials said Nov. 22 that 42 rebels & 6 French soldiers had been killed in the destruction of a rebel unit that had sought to open a "Saharan front" near Timimoun, 600 mi. south of Algiers in the oil-rich Great Western Erg area of north central Algeria [see p. 270G1]. French military authorities said Nov. 8 that a rebel offensive begun Oct. 20 had been crushed. They listed French losses for October at 170 killed & 480 wounded, rebel casualties as 2,538 killed & 300 wounded. [See p. 358C3]

U.S. Asks UN Patience. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. urged the UN Dec. 3 to "avoid any action" "that might hamper progress toward a peaceful & equitable solution" in Algeria. Lodge, addressing the Gen. Assembly Political Com., noted that France had taken "a step forward" with passage of the new Algerian reform law. Lauding the Tunisian-Moroccan mediation offer, he said that the U.S. "believes France should have a further opportunity to foster political evolution toward the common objective of stability & peace in Algeria." [See pp. 294E-G1, 220A-G1]

Forgn. Min. Pineau had warned the Political Com. Nov. 27 that UN "interference in this distressing affair" would violate the UN Charter and would "risk postponing a solution" along lines of the new French reform law. Asserting that France now was "ready to meet . . . the legitimate aspirations of the Algerian populations," he appealed not to give new prestige to the rebels, who, he said, "have lost on the military front." [See p. 358B2]

Pineau, who conferred in New York Nov. 29 with Moroccan Forgn. Min. Balafrej & Tunisian Rep.-to-UN Mongi Slim, told newsmen Dec. 2 that France might attempt to hold Algerian elections even before completion of the pacification campaign. The "N.Y. Times" reported Nov. 26 that Pineau privately had offered to admit up to 10,000 observers during the proposed Algerian voting. [See p. 246B-C2]

(Syrian Amb.-to-UN Farid Zeineddine Nov. 30 rejected the French reform law for Algeria as "of no consequence" and a tool for "the continuation of previous French policies." Zeineddine told the Political Com. that the West had used NATO to assist France in making the "so-called free world safe for oppression" in Algeria & elsewhere. British State Min. Cmndr. Allan H. P. Noble defended the reform law Nov. 30 as "a courageous first step.")

Tunisian Arms. Pres. Bourguiba renewed Nov. 28 Tunisian requests for an adequate supply of Western arms. Asserting that the disputed Anglo-U.S. arms shipments were not enough, Bourguiba said that Tunisia "must find more arms from the, West, including France," to equip 12,000 to 15,000 Tunisian soldiers. [See p. 370A-F2]

British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan confirmed in the House of Commons Nov. 28 that he had refused to ban further arms shipments for Tunisia but would continue talks with France on the matter. Macmillan defended the Tunisian requests and termed France the natural source for such arms aid. [See p. 377D2]

U.S. State Secy. Dulles had told a news conference Nov. 20 that "we would have been happy if he [Bourguiba] had gotten them from France . . . because the relations between France & Tunisia are historic." [See p. 370E2]

Washington sources reported Dec. 3 that the initial French refusal & Anglo-U.S. decision to give Tunisia arms had been precipitated by U.S. information Nov. 4 of imminent Egyptian arms deliveries to Tunisia. However, State Dept. officials insisted Dec. 2 that they still had no information on any Egyptian shipments. Cairo newspapers had reported Nov. 25 Egypt's delivery of 2,000 British-made rifles & ammunition to Tunisia via Libya. [See p. 318D-G3]

Habib Bourguiba Jr., the President's son & Tunisian Amb. to Italy, told the English-langage "Rome American" Nov. 18 that "Russia quietly made us an offer" of arms but that the Tunisian Govt. had "just as quietly dropped the matter." [See p. 270F3]

The French Forgn. Office reported Nov. 28 that France had refused Yemeni arms requests for fear that the arms would be used against British forces in the Aden Protectorate. [See p. 371D2]

($15 million worth of U.S. arms & equipment was delivered to the Libyan Govt. Nov. 27 under a U.S.-Libyan arms pact signed June 20.) [See p. 163D3]

(Sir David Eccles, British Board of Trade pres., told Parlt. Nov. 12 that Britain had shipped £62 million [$168 million] worth of arms to Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq & Israel between 1946 & 1957.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 225F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Recovery 'Excellent.' Pres. Eisenhower made "excellent" progress in recovery from his Nov. 25 cerebral occlusion, according to daily bulletins issued in the week following. Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, the President's personal physician, discontinued the daily bulletins Dec. 3; White House press secy. James C. Hagerty said it could be "assumed from now on that the President is getting along fine unless there is some word to the contrary." [See pp. 378E2-379D2]

As evidence of this excellent recovery, Mr. Eisenhower resumed more & more of his regular work almost daily. He received King Mohammed V of Morocco [see pp. 386E2, 378F3, 379C1] and conferred with aides Nov. 27, attended Thanksgiving church services Nov. 28, went to his Gettysburg, Pa. farm Nov. 29 for a weekend of relaxation with his family and returned to Washington Dec. 2. The President presided at a one-hr. 40-min. Cabinet meeting Dec. 2 and then practiced golf shots on the White House lawn for 15 min.

Mr. Eisenhower presided for 2½ hr. Dec. 3 at a 5-hr. White House briefing for 31 Congressional leaders of both parties. Vice Pres. Nixon, who, press reports said, had been emerging since the President's illness as the Admin.'s "official spokesman," was in charge of the briefing during Mr. Eisenhower's absence. The President & Vice President presided alternately at a conference with GOP Congressional leaders Dec. 4.

(Hagerty told reporters Nov. 27 that Mr. Eisenhower continued to take an anticoagulant 6 times a week, as he had done before his latest ill-

ness. Hagerty said Nov. 28 that the President's doctors reported "no evidence" of arteriosclerosis.)

(Moscow radio Nov. 28 made public cables in which Soviet CP Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov & Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin told Mr. Eisenhower of their "distress" at his illness and wished him a "speedy recovery.")

Defense Proposals. Pres. Eisenhower & his aides presented at the Dec. 3 bipartisan briefing a program for strengthening the U.S. & allies in the face of the Soviet military & scientific challenge. Congressional participants said the Admin. sought:

- A $2 billion increase in fiscal 1959 expenditures for missiles, anti-submarine defenses & other modern-war essentials. Some of the expense was to be offset by anticipated cuts in other Defense Dept. spending.
- Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit greater sharing of weapons information & nuclear materials with allies. [See p. 345F2]
- Increase of the fiscal 1958 mutual security appropriation to $3.94 billion, not counting previously-appropriated funds. $2.1 billion was for economic & technical aid, $1.8 billion for military aid. [See p. 285D3]
- A 5-yr. extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (set to expire in June 1958). [See p. 379E2]

The increased defense expenditure proposed by the Admin. included at least $520 million for (a) a 6% military pay raise for most personnel with 2 years' or more service and (b) initiation of a pay-incentive plan to recruit & keep scientists & technicians in the forces. The latter proposal incorporated many features of the "Cordiner Report," which was prepared by the Defense Advisory Com. on Professional & Technical Compensation, headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, Gen. Electric pres. [see Vol. XV, p. 360D3]. The Cordiner plan, first presented in an interim report in January, called for "proficiency pay" for skilled personnel and an end to pay policies that "put too much emphasis upon survival on the job and, in fact, encourage mediocrity." No general raise was proposed, and reductions in seniority pay were recommended. The Cordiner proposals had been accepted by Charles E. Wilson, then Defense Secy., but were rejected by the Budget Bureau and finally dropped by the Admin. for economy reasons despite Cordiner's contention that his program's cost would be made up many times over by savings from increases in efficiency and a reduction in the expense of replacing & training technical personnel. (Cordiner had pointed out May 18 that 4,000 pilots had left the service in fiscal 1955 and that it had cost the Govt. $480 million just to train their replacements.) A bill (S2014) to implement Cordiner plan proposals had been introduced in the Senate May 8 by Sens. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) & Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), and a similar bill (HR7574) had been proposed in the House by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.). Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, then Strategic Air Command chief, had said June 16 that the plan was so likely to reduce the turnover of skilled SAC personnel that he would back a 10% cut in total SAC manpower if the Cordiner proposals were adopted. Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen June 19 that he indorsed "that part of the report" that concerned the retention of skilled enlisted men & "valuable young officers" but opposed using the report "as an excuse for a general over-all [military] pay raise." [See Vol. XV, p. 107D-E2]

Stevenson Bars NATO Trip. Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 3 declined Pres. Eisenhower's invitation to attend the Dec. 16-18 NATO meeting in Paris. The President extended the invitation Dec. 3 during a 10-minute White House conference in which only Mr. Eisenhower & Stevenson were present. Stevenson, who had been acting as a temporary State Dept. consultant on U.S. proposals for the NATO meeting, said in a formal statement that he would not attend the Paris meetings "unless there are compelling developments" because "I would be without authority and necessarily identified with decisions I might not always agree with and could not publicly oppose." He added that although "there are differences between us [himself & the Admin.]," "I agree with most" Admin. proposals for the NATO meeting.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles issued a statement of "regret" at Stevenson's refusal. Dulles & the President publicly thanked Stevenson for his aid. [See p. 366C-E2]

Although the State Dept. had notified NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak Nov. 26 that Mr. Eisenhower would not attend the Paris meeting because of his illness, White House press secy. Hagerty announced Nov. 28 that the President's "doctors will decide later whether he can make the trip." Hagerty said Pres. Eisenhower "had looked forward to attending" but that if he "finds he cannot go, he will ask the Vice President to head the United States delegation."

The North Atlantic Council agreed in Paris Nov. 28 that the Dec. 16-18 NATO conference should be kept at the "summit" level despite its "regret that Pres. Eisenhower would not be able to attend." It expressed "satisfaction that Vice Pres. Nixon would lead the American delegation."

Nixon Role Grows. Washington observers reported that the office of Vice President in the Eisenhower Admin. had grown to the point where it was 2d in importance only to that of President. This was due to Pres. Eisenhower's 3 illnesses & his increasing reliance on Vice Pres. Nixon. The annual appropriation to operate the Vice President's office was raised from $55,140 in Nixon's first year to $101,925 in the current year, and his staff was increased to 13, as compared to 3 or 4 aides on his predecessors'.

Nixon, conducting a White House press conference Nov. 27, told reporters his current role still was "best described by my title: Vice President." Although many ceremonial & administrative chores had been added to the job, "these are not cases where the Vice President steps in but cases where the President has directed the Vice President to assume certain duties in his absence," Nixon said.

Nixon disclosed at the Nov. 27 press conference that the decision to order production of the Thor & Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missiles [see p. 380F2] had been made unanimously at a meeting of himself, Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, State Secy. Dulles, Sherman Adams (the Asst. to the President), Dr. Jas. R. Killian (the President's new science & technology aide), Wm. M. Holaday (the Defense Dept.'s missiles director), Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles & Budget Director Percival F. Brundage. Nixon said that if they had failed to agree, Pres. Eisenhower would have been asked to make the "final decision." He indicated the same procedure would be used on future issues.

Science Education Report. The White House Nov. 30 released a report by the President's Com. on Scientists & Engineers that asserted that "we are already in a technological race with the Russians" and "the Russians have rapidly gained on us."

Dr. Howard L. Bevis, Ohio State U. pres. emeritus & chairman of the committee, warned in a covering letter Nov. 26 that "the American people have not grasped the full implication of recent technological developments, namely, that we have entered a new phase in man's intellectual progress & social evolution" and that the USSR "is bending every effort to achieve its goal of world domination by leading the way in this scientific revolution." "The rate of Russian progress in most scientific fields is so rapid that, unless we broaden & strengthen our own efforts, there is little question of Soviet superiority 5 or 10 years from now." He expressed uneasiness "lest our major response . . . be in total application of our scientific effort to meet purely military needs" because "an equally grave threat" lay in the Soviet "program to achieve & assert scientific pre-eminence in order to gain economic, political & cultural supremacy in the world."

The committee said it had set "2 basic goals": (1) "to encourage the most effective utilization of the present corps of scientists & engineers" because "it takes a number of years to train men & women in these fields" and there was a "current shortage" to be "alleviated"; (2) "to stimulate action—in the colleges, in the high schools & in the community as a whole—" to make certain "that an adequate number of our young people receive the fundamental education which will eventually enable them to supply the skills the nation will require."

The committee said it was working on the first goal by organizing "utilization" clinics at which employers, scientists & engineers could learn how to "increase their productivity & creativity" (e.g., giving scientists & engineers "sufficient technical & clerical assistance" would "release them from routine duties").

The committee said its program for the 2d goal was "largely directed toward the secondary schools" and made use of "the schools themselves, civic organizations, private industry & labor groups in stimulating local action." Principle objectives of the program were: (a) "to improve the quality of science & mathematics education"; (b) "to encourage children, especially the talented ones, to continue their education"; (c) to persuade more "youngsters with science aptitudes" to choose science or engineering careers.

The committee urged "more weight & emphasis to 2-yr. [college] courses leading to a diploma or other suitable award." It urged encouragement of the junior or community colleges & of "technical institutions of intermediate level." [See pp. 364F3-365G1]

Studies 'Gaither Report.' The existence of the top-secret "Gaither group," presumably formed to study Soviet offensive capabilities & U.S. defense needs, was confirmed Nov. 25 by associate White House press secy. Mrs. Anne C. Wheaton, who admitted that Pres. Eisenhower & his aides were studying the group's report.

Mrs. Wheaton said the group had been formed in the spring under H. Rowan Gaither Jr., ex-Ford Foundation pres., but she refused to discuss its function. She said its work had been finished and that it had been disbanded. Before completion of its task, however, Gaither had become ill and had been succeeded as chairman by 2 co-chairmen: Robt. C. Sprague, Sprague Electric Co. pres., and Wm. C. Foster of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Tom Lambert had reported in the "N.Y. Herald Tribune" Nov. 23 that the report had warned that the Strategic Air Command must be enlarged

& its bases dispersed lest it be neutralized by Soviet missiles by 1960. According to Lambert the report recommended: (a) strengthening of U.S. conventional warfare forces on the theory that "small wars were more likely to occur than general nuclear war; (b) speed-up of the early warning system and its reinforcement with devices to detect missiles; (c) more effort on anti-missile missile development. [See p. 380 C1, E1]

Personnel. Retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed withdrew Dec. 2 as chairman of the new Civil Rights Comm. In a letter made public by the White House Dec. 3. Reed told Pres. Eisenhower that "reflection" had convinced him his service in "such an investigatory & advisory office" might lower "respect for the impartiality of the federal judiciary." [See p. 366B2] . . . The White House announced Nov. 25 that Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, 51, was being given a recess appointment as chief of the Justice Dept.'s new Civil Rights Div. Because of the importance of the job, Pres. Eisenhower had decided White should resign as Asst. Atty. General in order to let the Senate act on a new nomination as Asst. Atty. General specifically for the rights post. [See p. 284G3]

Harvey V. Higley resigned Nov. 13 as Veterans Administrator. [See Vol. XV, p. 321G1] . . . Isaac W. Carpenter Jr. resigned Nov. 13 as Asst. State Secy. for Admin. [See Vol. XVI, p. 37B2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 7 appointed Frank J. Welch (D.), 55, U. of Ky. agriculture dean, to be a member of the TVA board of directors. He was sworn in Nov. 25. . . . Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton succeeded Vice Pres. Nixon Nov. 22 as chairman of the President's Council on Youth Fitness. . . . The President Nov. 22 appointed Dr. H. Van Zile Hyde of Bethesda, Md. as U.S. member of the World Health Org. executive board.

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 27 accepted Asst. Treasury Secy. David W. Kendall's resignation. [See p. 236D3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 27 appointed Amb.-to-Lebanon Donald R. Heath to be Amb. to Saudi Arabia & Yemen.

ARMED FORCES

SAC Gets Missile Command. Transfer of the IRBM & ICBM programs from the Air Research & Dvpt. Command to the Strategic Air Command was announced Nov. 29 by Gen. Thomas Dresser White, AF Chief of Staff. He revealed in a Natl. Press Club speech in Washington that SAC would be responsible for the "initial operational capability phase" of both missile programs.

White said the AF's First Missile Div. at Cooke Air Base, Lompoc, Calif., was being transferred from the Western Dvpt. Command to SAC, which already had a unit equipped with the Snark, a 5,000-mi.-range guided missile. The First Missile Div. had no operational missiles. White also disclosed that the AF's San Bernardino, Calif. depot would be turned over to support of long-range ballistic missiles.

Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander, announced in Omaha Nov. 30 that Maj. Gen. David Wade, 47, SAC chief of staff, had been put in command of SAC's new Ballistic Missile Force. The new force had been organized to put strategic ballistic missiles under a central control.

In his Nov. 29 talk, White said U.S. airmen were determined that the U.S. "must win the capability to control space." For the future, he foresaw "integrated forces of manned & unmanned systems, for missiles are but one step in the evolution from aircraft to true spacecraft." But he predicted that there would be "generations" of manned warplanes before missiles took over the full attack & defense role. The Russians, he declared, "must certainly know that they have not yet succeeded in cancelling the effectiveness of our own airpower," which "could be zeroed in on the USSR from every direction."

White confirmed that the AF was working on an anti-missile missile, the Wizard (prime contractors: Convair & RCA). [See pp. 380F-G2, 372G2-F3, 363G2-A3, 305G3-306A1]

Missile Progress. Dr. Simon Ramo, the AF's top ballistic-missile scientist, asserted Dec. 1 in an NBC-TV "Meet the Press" interview that tests with the AF's Thor IRBM showed that the U.S. had rockets capable of launching an earth satellite.

Deputy Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles indicated Nov. 10 in an NBC-TV "Youth Wants to Know" interview that the U.S. had rockets as powerful as the one the USSR had used to launch Sputnik II. An interviewer said Russia had a rocket that could lift 1,000 lb. 1,000 miles and could carry 5,000 lb. to the U.S. "without getting out of the atmosphere," and then asked whether "we [have] a rocket that is capable of lifting that weight." Quarles replied that "we have rockets that are capable of doing the kind of thing you are describing." Quarles told the Wings Clubs in New York Nov. 18 that U.S. ballistic missiles had made "many successful flights to as much as 3,500 miles" and to altitudes of "over 2,500 miles."*

Maurice Dubin, physicist at the AF Cambridge Research Center (Bedford, Mass.), announced Nov. 22 that the AF had shot 2 artificial "meteors" beyond the earth's gravity & into space. The 2 aluminum pellets, about the size of ball bearings, were fragments of the nose cone of an Aerobee rocket that was exploded 54 miles above Alamogordo, N.M. Oct. 16. Photos showed them being flung upwards at probably 40,000 mph. It was man's first known breakthrough into space. Dubin said some remaining fragments (probably numbering more than 1,000) undoubtedly shot off at a nearly horizontal angle to become temporary earth satellites. The experiment's purpose was to secure data on the density of the upper atmosphere, temperature & wind.

The UP Nov. 11 reported that the Navy had told high-ranking naval officers that Soviet defenses "would be diluted to almost impotency" if the USSR were attacked by solid-fueled Polaris IRBMs. According to a 3-page Navy memo: the sea-based launching platforms would "draw fire [from the attacked enemy] away from our country & the homelands of our allies"; such platforms could move "through 75% of the earth's surface," thereby increasing the enemy's "problem of defense . . . 100-fold"; the platform "cannot be 'zeroed in'" and "is invulnerable to anti-missile missiles." The Navy had awarded a $62,100,000 Polaris development contract Oct. 23 to Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which had been working on a $20½ million contract. Western Electric had a $10 million contract for developing a launching system, and Gen. Electric had a $1½ million contract for the guidance system. [See p. 346F3]

Further development of the Triton guided missile was canceled by the Navy Sept. 17 after $24 million had been spent on it. A Navaho guided missile was launched by the AF at Cape Canaveral, Fla. Nov. 13 despite the fact that work on the missile had been canceled in July. [See p. 230E2]

With 6 members of a House Appropriations subcommittee as observers, a Jupiter IRBM was launched at Cape Canaveral Nov. 26 but, according to the Defense Dept., "failed to complete its programmed flight because of technical difficulties." (In previous tests, it had been flown successfully for 3,600 miles.) [See p. 380F2]

A Snark guided missile (non-ballistic) was launched successfully from Cape Canaveral Oct. 31. The AF announced Nov. 15 that the trans-sonic missile had delivered a simulated H-warhead "with unprecendented accuracy" to a target 5,000 miles away. According to the AF, this was "the world's first known demonstration of a true intercontinental missile capability." The AF said the missile was launched off-course deliberately to prove the guidance system, was put through evasive tactics in flight and was flown at an altitude of only 45,000 feet, far below its maximum capability, to facilitate contact with surface stations. (This was the first time the full 5,000-mile missile test lane from Cape Canaveral to Ascension Island had been used although more than 50 successful shorter-distance tests had been flown previously from the Florida missile center.) The AF July 2 had awarded Northrop Aircraft, Inc. a $73 million contract for mass production of the Snark (unofficially estimated unit cost: $1,000,000). [See pp. 364D1, 306D1]

3 Cross-U.S. Records. 3 transcontinental speed records were broken Nov. 27 by pilots of Air Force McDonnell RF-101 jet reconnaissance Voodoos in flights originating from Los Angeles. Capt. Robert M. Sweet, 30, of Baronnett, Wis. made the 4,892-mi. round trip to New York & back non-stop in a record 6 hr. 42 min. 6.9 sec. He set a 3-hr. 34-min. 8.6-sec. record for the 2,446-mi. N.Y.-Los Angeles leg of the flight. Lt. Gustav B. Klatt, 29, of San Marcos, Tex., who

* The AF determined by radio telemetering that one of the "Farside" rockets fired from a balloon over Eniwetok Oct 22 achieved an altitude of at least 2,700 miles. [See p. 338A2]

only flew Los Angeles-N.Y., averaged 781.74 mph. to set a 3-hr. 5-min. 39.2-sec. west-east marks. [See p. 230G2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Atomic Energy. The U.S.' first full-scale civilian atomic power plant went into operation on a test basis in Shippingport, Pa. at 4:30 a.m. Dec. 2. The 60,000-kw. plant, built for $110 million by Westinghouse Electric Corp. (largely with Atomic Energy Comm. subsidies, was not to begin generating electricity, however, until safety & other tests were completed. Duquesne Light Co., which was to operate it under AEC contract, said it could supply the residential electricity needs of a community of 250,000. Since the cost of its electric output (about 55 mills or more) was 11-14 times that of conventionally-produced electricity in the area, the Shippingport plant's chief economic purpose was to aid development of more-advanced reactor technology. (The U.S. already had several smaller atomic plants—none capable of more than 1/10 Shippingport's output—in operation. The world's first full-scale atomic power plant had gone into operation in Calder Hall, Eng. in 1956.) [See pp. 277C-E1, 194C2]

U.S. AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss & Sir Edwin Plowden, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, labeled as "seriously misleading" reports that Britain was far ahead of the U.S. in H-power development. In a joint statement issued in Washington Nov. 22, they pointed out that a U.S.-British agreement to trade H-power information made it impossible for either to outstrip the other. [See pp. 347D3, 345D1, F2]

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D., N.C.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., wrote Strauss Dec. 1 that committee members had visited West European & Soviet atomic installations, had conferred with foreign atomic scientists and had concluded that the U.S.' "atomic power development program is not adequate," especially in view of U.S. hopes of capturing "world leadership in reactor technology." He urged reappraisal of U.S. "objectives & policies" to end "considerable confusion." Then, he said, "a realistic & well-balanced program" should be formulated "to carry out these objectives adequately." [See pp. 332C-D3, 222D-E1]

Strauss declared Nov. 25, at the dedication of the Vallecitos atomic power plant in Pleasanton, Calif., that the U.S. had "the most comprehensive" atomic power development program in the world. The Vallecitos plant had been producing 5,000 kw. of commercial power since Oct. 24. It had been built & operated by the Gen. Electric Co. & the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. According to Strauss, it was the U.S.', & probably the world's, "first atomic plant financed & built by private capital without 1¢ of direct Govt. assistance." Strauss reported that 4 other U.S. experimental & developmental nuclear plants had started "producing electricity for civilian use" during the previous 10 months. The Vallecitos plant was to serve as pilot model for a Commonwealth Edison plant southwest of Chicago that was to have 35-40 times its capacity.

Strauss Sept. 21 had announced agreement on contract terms with Consumers Pub. Power District, Columbus, Neb. for construction & operation of a 75,000-kw. $50 million large-scale nuclear-power plant at Hallam, Neb. The power district was to contribute $5,220,000 toward the estimated $29 million cost of the nuclear part of the plant, was to finance the $11 million turbine generator facilities and was to pay $10 million for steam boiler, substation & other facilities. This was the 3d contract under the AEC's Jan. 1955 invitation to industry to propose demonstration projects. A 4th, announced Nov. 26, was with the Northern States Power Co. of Minneapolis and called for Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. to construct a 66,000-kw. $28 million boiling-water reactor, probably on the Big Sioux River in South Dakota. The first contract, signed June 6, 1956, with Yankee Atomic Electric Co., called for a 134,000-kw. pressurized-water reactor at Rowe, Mass. The 2d, signed Mar. 26, 1957 with Power Reactor Dvpt. Co. covered a 100,000-kw. fast-breeder reactor being built near Monroe, Mich. None of the latter 3 required Govt. money for construction. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 414A-C1, 271E2]

The Enrico Fermi Award for contributions to atomic-energy development, created by Congress in 1954, was presented in Washington Dec. 2 to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the U. of California's Radiation Laboratory. He received $50,000, a gold medal & a citation. Contributions for which he was honored included his invention in 1929 of the cyclotron (atom smasher). [See p. 201E-F3]

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Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), 49, disclosed in a letter to Ind. Republican Chrmn. Robert Matthews (made public in Indianapolis Nov. 30) that he would not run for reelection in 1960 and would enter law practice in Indianapolis with Jack C. Brown after retirement from the Senate. Matthews said Jenner, an ultra-conservative critical of Pres. Eisenhower's "modern Republicanism," was "tired of carrying on the fight for conservatism by himself." [See pp. 198C1, 110F3, 78C2; Vol. XVI, 341E3]

A. L. Wirin, attorney for Mr. & Mrs. John Powell & Julius Schuman, was granted a U.S. passport to Red China & North Korea Nov. 20 to gather data for defense of his clients against sedition charges. [See p. 375A1] . . . **Indictments** charging 10 Calif. Communist leaders under the Smith Act with conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. were dismissed in Los Angeles Dec. 2 after Govt. attorneys reported that they could not present sufficient evidence. The 10: Bernadotte Doyle, Dorothy Healey Connelly, Loretta Starvus Stack, Ernest Otto Fox, Carl Rude Lambert, Albert Jason Lima, Frank Carlson, Ben Dobbs, Wm. Schneiderman, Oleta O'Connor Yates. (Mrs. Yates' contempt-of-court conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court, 6-3, Nov. 25.) [See p. 197E3] . . . **Dr. Otto Nathan,** executor of the Albert Einstein estate, won reversal of his conviction on contempt Congress charges in Washington Nov. 22. Fed. Judge Edw. M. Curran "reluctantly" reversed his previous judgment against Nathan to conform to the Supreme Court's Watkins decision. [See pp. 197E1, 142B1, 222E-F3]

ECONOMICS

New housing constructed in the U.S. from Apr. 1950 to Dec. 1956, including houses, apartments, huts & 200,000 trailers, totaled 10,920,000 units, the Census Bureau reported Nov. 30 in a revision of its 1956 Natl. Housing Inventory. New farm houses totaled 590,000. All U.S. housing units totaled 55,340,000 in 1956. [See pp. 239B2, 127C3] . . . **Personal income** in the U.S. during October was at an annual rate of $345.6 billion as against a rate of $346.6 billion in September, the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 17. [See p. 303A2] . . . **Fed. Reserve Banks** of N.Y., Atlanta, Richmond & St. Louis reduced their discount rate for loans to FRS-member commercial banks to 3% from 3½% Nov. 14. [See p. 288B2] . . . **Internal Revenue Service** rescinded Nov. 25 a newly-announced requirement that persons filing 1957 federal income tax returns list in detail all business expenses for which they were reimbursed by employers. Although 1957 tax-return forms were to ask for the data (line 6a, Form 1040), Tax Comm. Russell C. Harrington said answers would be waived because taxpayers had not known to preserve necessary records during the first 10 mo. of the year. [See p. 271D1]

Baltimore city ordinance taxing newspaper, magazine & radio-TV advertising 6% (4% of advertiser's bill, to be collected by medium, and 2% of medium's gross advertising receipts) starting Jan. 1 was signed by Mayor Thos. D'Alesandro Jr. Nov. 15 after its passage, 14-6, by the City Council. A circuit court suit for an injunction against the tax, on grounds that it violated constitutional guarantees of free press & free speech, was filed Nov. 25 by the Baltimore "News-Post," "Sunday American" & WBAL radio-TV (all Hearst-owned), A. S. Abell Co. (the "Sun" papers & WMAR-TV) & WJZ-TV (Westinghouse). . . . **Uranium** production was reported Oct. 28 by Jesse C. Johnson, U.S. AEC Raw Materials Div. director, to have reached a sufficient volume that the Govt. no longer supported expansion of production although it encouraged exploration for ore reserves. Johnson estimated free-world production of concentrated uranium oxide this year at 21,000 tons (10,000 by the U.S.), with prospective 1959 production of 40,000 tons (U.S. & Canada 15,000 each, South Africa 6,000). He estimated present U.S. ore reserves at 70 million tons (175,000 tons of uranium oxide @ 5 lb. per

ore ton) and warned that this would be only a 10-yr. supply at the anticipated 1959 production rate. (Estimated Canadian reserves: 320 million tons of ore, 380,000 tons of concentrate.) Uranium concentrate price per lb. listed by Johnson: domestic $10.50, foreign $11.50 in the fiscal year ended June 30; domestic $9.60, foreign $11.15 this fiscal year; domestic $9.30, foreign $10.70 next fiscal year. [See Vol. XVI, p. 431B-C1]

Com. for Economic Development announced in Washington Nov. 21 that it would make a nonpolitical study, estimated to require 3 yrs., of the U.S. financial system. The CED received a $500,000 Ford Fndtn. grant for the project. [See Vol. XV, p. 434B1] . . . **Eastman Kodak Co.** announced Nov. 19 a record annual wage dividend to employes totaling $38,200,000 ($32 per $1,000 earned during 1953-57) to be paid Mar. 18. [See Vol. XVI, p. 390C3] . . . **World merchant** fleet increased to a record 33,804 vessels totaling 110,246,000 gross tons in the year ended June 30, Lloyd's Register of Shipping reported Nov. 24. It consisted of 30,028 freighters & passenger ships (80,308,199 tons) and 3,776 tankers (29,937,882 tons). Largest fleets by tonnage: U.S. 25,911,000 (4,374 vessels) including 12,750,000 tons in reserve, Britain 19,857,000, Norway 8,488,000, Liberia 7,466,000. [See p. 89F3; Vol. XVI, 107F1] . . . **Baltimore & Ohio RR.** asked public service commissions of Md., Pa. & Del. Nov. 14 for permission to discontinue Baltimore-N.Y. passenger service because of its "enormous deficit" on passengers. [See pp. 367A2, 3A2]

Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague rejected Oct. 25 the Swiss Govt's request that the U.S. Govt. be asked to postpone sale of Gen. Aniline & Film Corp. assets until the court ruled on Swiss claims of ownership of the firm. The court said U.S. officials had given assurances that no steps to sell GAFC assets were being taken for the present time. [See p. 100G2] . . . **Mackinac Bridge**, a 5-mi., $100 million span across the Straits of Mackinac between Mackinaw City & St. Ignace, Mich., was opened to traffic Nov. 1.

PRICE INDEXES

(Bur. of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. '56
Consumer (cost-of-living), all items	*121.1	121.1	117.7
Food	116.4	117.0	113.1
Housing	126.6	126.3	122.8
Rent	136.0	135.7	133.4
Apparel	107.7	107.3	106.8
Medical care	139.7	139.0	134.1
Wholesale, all commodities	117.7	118.0	115.6
Crude materials†	95.3	97.0	95.0
Intermediate items	125.2	125.4	123.6
Finished goods	118.9	118.8	115.6
Farm products	91.5	91.0	88.4
Processed foods	105.5	106.5	103.6
Non-farm, non-food items	125.7	126.0	123.6
Purchasing power of dollar as measured by:			
Consumer prices	.826	.826	.850
Wholesale prices	.850	.847	.865

*First time in 13 mo. that the index had not gone up. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell said Nov. 21 that his department's experts believed that the COL inflationary trend "has come to an end." [See pp. 355C3, 351C-D3, 310B-D3] †For further processing

OBITUARIES

Dr. Pinkhos M. Churgin, 63, Russian-born founder & pres. of Bar-Ilan U., Israel since 1952, head Mizrachi Org. of Amer. 1950-52, ex-dean of Yeshiva U. (N.Y.) Teacher Inst.; Nov. 28 in N.Y. [See Vol. XII, p. 415P]

John Philip Frey, 86, pres. AFL metal trades dept. 1934-50, pres. Ohio Fed. of Labor 1924-28, author-lecturer; Nov. 29 in Washington.

Frank Ernest Gannett, 81, founder of Gannett chain of 22 newspapers (mostly in upstate N.Y.) and 4 radio & 3 TV stations, old-guard Republican & anti-New Dealer defeated in bid for 1940 GOP Presidential nomination; Dec. 3 in Rochester, N.Y. [See Vol. XIII, p. 422C3]

Beniamino Gigli, 67, Italian opera tenor (with Met. Opera 1920-32) accused but later cleared of collaboration with Germans during World War II occupation of Italy; Nov. 30 in Rome of pneumonia.

Andrew Hecht, 54, pblshr. of "Bonus" soft cover medical books, ex-magazine ed. & west coast writer; Dec. 2 in New York.

Leslie Henson, 66, British stage & film comedian; Dec. 2 in London of heart ailment.

Erich Korngold, 60, Austrian-born opera composer, winner of Hollywood Academy Awards for scores for "Anthony Adverse" (1936) & "Robin Hood" (1938); Nov. 29, Hollywood (stroke).

Vice Adm. Herbert Fairfax Leary, 72, Eastern Sea Frontier cmndr. 1943-45, cmndr. of ANZAC (southwest Pacific) naval forces 1942, supt. N.Y. State Maritime College 1946-51; Dec. 3 in Newport, R.I.

Adeodato Giovanni Cardinal Piazza, 73, secy. of Vatican Sacred Congregation of Consistory; Nov. 30, Rome.

Alexey Remizov, 80, Russian-emigre novelist, essayist, playwright; Nov. 27 in Paris.

Dr. Manfred J. Sakel, 57, Austrian-born psychiatrist who developed insulin-shock treatment for schizophrenia; Dec. 2 in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XIII, p. 304F1]

Vladimir Fyodorovich Shishmarev, 82, Russian philologist (Lenin Prize winner & Acad. of Science member) who took issue with CP over anti-Semitic campaign; death announced Nov. 23 in Moscow.

Friedrich Stampfer, 83, German Socialist Party publicist, ed. of party organ "Vorwaerts" 1917-33 & N.Y. German-language "Neue Volkszeitung" 1940-48; Dec. 1 in Frankfurt.

Frederick Sullens, 80, ed. "Jackson (Miss.) Daily News," columnist, desegregation foe; Nov. 20 in Jackson.

Dr. Eugene Swan, 82, children's psychiatrist active in boys' camping work; Dec. 2 in Boston.

Laurence Todd, 74, Washn. correspondent for Soviet Tass news agency 1919-52; Nov. 30 in Washn.

Dr. Francis F. Tucker, 87, Congregationalist medical missionary in China 1902-41; Nov. 30 in Cleveland.

John Erwin Underwood Sr., 68, industrial chemist, radiation expert, chief chemist U.S. Office of Production Research & Dvlpt. for War Production Bd. 1942-44, Natl. Lime Assn. research dir. 1921-23; Nov. 25 in Princeton, N.J. of lung cancer.

Capt. Peter Paul Vucetic, 67, ex-Royal Yugoslav Merchant Marine chief of staff who helped to win Trieste for Allies during World War I, anti-Nazi underground agent during World War II; death Nov. 19 in New York reported Nov. 22.

Johnston Williams, 78, ed.-pblshr. "Waycross (Ga.) Journal-Herald" who helped to raise money for FDR's Little White House at Warm Springs, ex-state legislator; Dec. 2, Waycross.

Cora Witherspoon, 67, actress ("Daddy Long Legs," "The Constant Wife," "The Awful Truth" on B'way stage); Nov. 17 in Las Cruces, N.M.

SPORTS

Winners

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 28*—Detrt. 18, G. Bay 6. Dec. 1—Cleve. 31, Chi. Cards 0; Balt. 31, L.A. 14; S.F. 27, N.Y. 17; Wash. 14, Chi. Bears 3; Phila. 7, Pitts. 6.

College

Nov. 30

Auburn 40, Ala. 0
BYU 14, N.Mex. 12
Clemson 45, Furman 6
Colo. St. 20, AF 7
Florida 14, Miami 0
Georgia 7, Ga. Tech 0
H. Cross 14, Bos. C. 0
LSU 25, Tulane 6
Miss. 7, Miss St. 7
†Navy 14, Army 0
Notre Dame 40, USC 12
Okla. 53, Okla. St. 6
Rice 20, Baylor 0
S. Jose 12, Hawaii 0
S.C. 26, W. Forest 7
Tenn. 20, Vand'bilt 6
TCU 21, SMU 0
Tulsa 24, Wichita 0
Virginia 20, N.C. 13

Nov. 28*

Brown 33, Colgate 7
Denver 14, Wyo. 13
Penn 14, Cornell 6
Richmond 12 W&M 7
Texas 9, Tex. A&M 7
Utah 21, Utah St. 6
VMI 14, VPI 6

*Thanksgiving Day †Navy was awarded the Lambert Trophy Dec. 2 as best team in the East.

10 best teams in U.S. college football as rated by sportwriters & broadcasters in an AP poll announced Dec. 2: (1) Auburn, (2) Ohio State, (3) Michigan State, (4) Oklahoma, (5) Navy, (6) Iowa, (7) Mississippi, (8) Rice, (9) Texas A&M, (10) Notre Dame. Ratings for UP by a board of coaches announced Dec. 2: (1) Ohio State, (2) Auburn, (3) Michigan State, (4) Oklahoma, (5) Iowa, (6) Navy, (7) Rice, (8) Mississippi, (9) Notre Dame, (10) Texas A&M.

College conference champions in final standings Nov. 30: Eastern (Ivy)—Princeton; Western (Big 10)—Ohio State; Atlantic Coast—N.C. State; Southern—VMI; Southeastern—Auburn; Southwest—Rice; Big 8—Oklahoma; Mo. Valley—Houston; Border—Ariz. State (Tempe); Skyline—Utah; Rocky Mt.—Idaho State; Pacific Coast—Oregon & Oregon State (tie).

Undefeated, untied college teams at end of season Nov. 30: 10 games—Auburn, Arizona St. (Tempe), Pittsburgh (Kan.) Teachers, Middle Tennessee; 9 games—West Chester (Pa.), Hillsdale (Mich.); 8 games—Lock Haven (Pa.), Ripon (Wis.), St. Norbert's (Wis.), Idaho St.; 7 games—Juniata (Pa.), Fairmont (W.Va.), Florida A&M; 6 games—Hobart (N.Y.), Elon (N.C.), Jamestown (N.D.). [See Vol. XVI, p. 408C2]

Major bowl game pairings for Jan. 1 as completed Nov. 30 (total games won, lost, tied in parenthesis): Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.—Ohio State (8-1) vs. Oregon (7-3); Orange Bowl in Miami—Oklahoma (9-1) vs. Duke (6-2-2); Sugar Bowl in New Orleans—Texas (6-3-1) vs. Mississippi (8-1-1); Cotton Bowl in Dallas—Rice (7-3) vs. Navy (8-1-1); Sun Bowl in El Paso, Tex.—Drake (7-1) vs. Louisville (8-1); Tangerine Bowl in Orlando, Fla.—Mississippi Southern (8-1) vs. East Texas State (8-1). [See p. 8E1]

John Crow, 22, of Springhill, La., Texas A&M halfback, was named winner of the Heisman Meml. Trophy as the year's outstanding college football player in a poll of U.S. sportswriters & broadcasters announced by the Downtown A.C. in New York Dec. 3. [See Vol. XVI, p. 415G2] . . . **Paul (Bear) Bryant,** 44, who resigned Dec. 2 as Texas A&M football coach, was named Alabama coach & athletic dir. Dec. 3 to succeed J. B. (Fars) Whitworth & Hank Crisp, respectively. [See Vol. XIV, p. 48F3] . . . **Jack Mitchell,** Arkansas coach was named Kansas coach Nov. 28. [See p. 360E2] . . . **Natl. Football League** clubowners, meeting in Philadelphia, granted

Dec. 2 the NFL Players Assn.'s demands for a $5,000 minimum player salary, $50 pay for each exhibition game, financial protection in event of injury in line of duty and recognition of the association as representative of NFL players. [See p. 256A1] . . . **Hamilton** defeated Winnipeg, 32-7, in Toronto Nov. 30 to win the East-West Grey Cup (Canadian pro football title).

Horse racing: Mrs. Wallace Gilroy's Oh Johnny, Bob Ussery up, won the $57,600 Display Handicap at Jamaica (N.Y.) Nov. 30, for $39,500. Mrs. Hirsch Jacobs' Promised Land, Willie Hartack up, won the $50,000 Pimlico Special in Baltimore Nov. 30, for $35,000. [See p. 384F2] . . . **Motorboats:** Sam Griffith of Miami, driving his "Noodles III," won the Miami-Nassau power boat race Nov. 27 in 10 hr. 42 min. for 198 mi. . . . **Tennis:** Mal Anderson of Australia won men's singles, Angela Mortimer of Britain women's singles in the South Australian finals in Adelaide Nov. 30. [See p. 376G1] . . . **Yachting:** Lowell North, 28, of San Diego, sailing his "North Star III," won the world Star Class series at Havana Nov. 29. [See p. 296D3]

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Pacific Coast League Pres. Leslie O'Connor disclosed Dec. 2 at a meeting of baseball executives in Colorado Springs that Phoenix, Ariz., Spokane, Wash. & Salt Lake City had been chosen as sites for PCL clubs to replace San Francisco & Los Angeles (preempted by the NL) & Hollywood. [See pp. 376C2, 352D2, 343F3] . . . **Baseball player trade** Dec. 3: outfielder Larry Doby & pitcher Jack Harshman from the Chicago White Sox to Baltimore for infielder Bill Goodman, pitcher Ray Moore & outfielder Tito Francona. [See pp. 376B2, 320E1, 200C2; Vol. XV, 355E3] . . . **Bucky Walters,** 48, who had resigned as a San Francisco coach, was named Philadelphia farm system supervisor Dec. 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 348F1]

Thoroughbred flat racing attracted 29,719,291 admissions & pari-mutuel wagers totaling $2,266,812,454 (both record totals) in the 24 states where horse-race betting was legal the past year, the AP reported Dec. 3. State tax revenues from racing totaled $165,501,735. [See Vol. XV, p. 88B2] . . . **Best race horses** of the year as determined by a Thoroughbred Racing Assn. board of selection: (Dec. 3) Bold Ruler, 3-yr.-old; Jewel's Reward, 2-yr.; (Dec. 2) Idun, filly; Neji, steeplechaser. [See pp. 384F2, 367G3, 360G1, 343D3] . . . **Robert J.** Martin, jockey, was suspended from racing for 12 yrs. by the Md. State Racing Com. Nov. 29 and for life by the Jockey's Guild Dec. 2 for touting.

Lee Calhoun's reinstatement to eligibility for AAU competition (effective Aug. 9, 1958) was approved by the AAU convention in Washington Nov. 30. [See p. 264F3] . . . **U.S.-Soviet** dual track & field meets in 1958 & 1959 were approved in principle Nov. 29 by the AAU Track & Field Com., meeting in Washington. [See p. 200E2] . . . **Horace Ashenfelter,** 34, FBI agent & distance runner, retired from amateur competition Dec. 2. [See Vol. XVI, p. 423B3] . . . **Maserati** auto firm announced in Modena, Italy Dec. 1 that it would withdraw from racing competition because of the expense despite its success with world champion driver Juan Manuel Fangio. [See p. 255C3] . . . **Dr. Howard A. Hobson** resigned Nov. 27 as athletic consultant to the Amer. Assn. for Health, Physical Ed. & Recreation to become sports publication dir. for Ronald Press. [See Vol. XVI, p. 140D1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. Death toll of accidents during the U.S. Thanksgiving Day weekend (Nov. 27-30) reached 407, including 334 traffic fatalities, the UP reported Nov. 30. [See p. 288F2] . . . . 9 persons, 6 of them USAF men, died in a head-on collision between 2 cars Dec. 1 near Nogales, Ariz.

Crime. U.S. Navy Chief Petty Officer William H. Kelly, 39, was shot & killed by a sheriff's posse Dec. 1 in Osceola Natl. Forest, Fla. after he had opened fire on the officers. Earlier that day, Kelly, who had been drinking, had shot & killed CPO Floyd E. Dobins, 36, in an argument at the Naval Air Station at Sanford and wounded CPO J. R. Van Landingham, 28, when the latter tried to prevent his fleeing. Later, at the park entrance, Kelly wounded a ranger making a routine check of all cars. . . . Thomas J. Higgins, 22, was sentenced Dec. 2 in Brooklyn to die in the electric chair the week of Jan. 19, 1958 for the murder Apr. 19 of Patricia Ann Ruland. [See p. 152F2] . . . Joseph Graber, 43, father of 7 children, including a set of quads [see Vol. XII, p. 20G], died Nov. 27 after being mortally wounded the night before in his Brooklyn liquor store by a thief who fired a shotgun at him and fled without taking any money. Police later arrested Woodrow Miller, 30, of Brooklyn, who confessed the crime. . . . Patsy (Patty the Priest) Martinetti, 45, & Marino Romito, 28, small-time gamblers, were discovered Dec. 1 shot to death in a car in Jersey City, N.J.

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"Bounty's" resting place on the bottom of Bounty Bay off Pitcairn I. in the South Pacific was found in January by diver Luis Marden, Natl. Geographic Soc. undersea photographer, he disclosed in a December "Natl. Geographic Magazine" article published Nov. 30. (The Bounty, seized from Capt. Wm. Bligh in 1789 by a mutinous crew led by Fletcher Christian, was burned & sunk Jan. 23, 1790 to prevent discovery of the mutineers' hiding place.) . . . **Gerard Swope's** will filed for probate Dec. 3 in New York revealed that the ex-pres. of Gen. Electric [see p. 384B2] had left the bulk of his multi-million dollar estate to the Technion-Israel Inst. of Technology in Haifa. Funds were earmarked for the student loan fund which he had established previously and for fellowships to allow Technion students to study at the Mass. Inst. of Technology. . . . **John Bodkin Adams,** English physician who was acquited of murdering an elderly patient in April, was barred Nov. 27 in London from further medical practice in Britain. [See p. 248F2] . . . **Dr. Cecil D. Clark,** 33, of Cameron, La. was named "family physician of the year" by the Amer. Medical Assn. meeting Dec. 3 in Philadelphia. Clark had treated hundreds of people injured in Cameron during Hurricane Audrey in June despite the fact that 3 of his children were lost. [See p. 248E1] . . . **Louis Aragon,** 60, French author & poet, was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize for "service in the struggle for preserving & strengthening peace," it was announced Nov. 25 in Moscow. [See Vol. XIII, p. 90K]

Birthdays: Ex-U.S. Vice Pres. John Nance Garner was 89 Nov. 22. [See Vol. XIV, p. 396E3] . . . Sir Winston Churchill was 83 Nov. 29. [See p. 336D3]

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Bombers B-52. AF master sergeant applies for retirement to break up daughter's romance with colonel. Screenplay by Irving Wallace. Directed by Gordon Douglas. Produced by Richard Whorf in WarnerColor for Warners. With Karl Malden, Natalie Wood, Efrem Zimbalist Jr., Marsha Hunt. Nov. 22.

Don't Go Near the Water. Adventures of U.S. Navy PROs & salty tar at Pacific command base. Screenplay by Dorothy Kingsley & Geo. Wells based on Wm. Brinkley's novel. Directed by Chas. Walters. Produced by Lawrence Weingarten in Metrocolor for MGM. With Glenn Ford, Gia Scala, Mickey Shaughnessy, Anne Francis, Fred Clark, Eva Gabor. Nov. 14.

Gervaise. Maria Schell, as heroine of Zola's novel "L'Assommoir," is thwarted in efforts to rise from ignorance & squalor. Screenplay by Jean Aurenche & Pierre Bost. Directed by René Clement. Produced by Annie Dorfmann. Released by Continental Distrib. Co. With Francois Perier, Jacques Barden, Suzy Delair, Armand Mestral, Chantal Gozzi. Nov. 11.

Kiss Them For Me. Cary Grant as one of Navy trio in San Francisco for 4 days of wartime shore leave. Screenplay by Julius Epstein from Frederic Wakeman's novel. Directed by Stanley Donen. Produced by Jerry Wald in CinemaScope & Technicolor for 20th Century-Fox. With Suzy Parker, Jayne Mansfield, Lief Erickson, Ray Walston, Larry Blyden, Werner Klemperer. Nov. 8.

Operation Mad Ball. Comedian Ernie Kovacs as Army captain who tries to prevent enlisted men from having wild party. Screenplay by Arthur Carter, Jed Harris & Blake Edwards. Directed by Richard Quine. Produced by Harris for Columbia. With Jack Lemmon, Kathryn Grant, Arthur O'Connell, Mickey Rooney, Dick York. Nov. 20.

Razzia. French melodrama about dope traffic. Screenplay by Henry Decoin & Maurice Griffe. Directed by Decoin for Gaumont Productions. With Jean Gabin, Marcel Dalio, Magali Noel, Lino Ventura, Alnert Remy, Lila Kedrova. Nov. 18.

The Sad Sack. Jerry Lewis as World War II cartoon character at war with U.S. Army. Screenplay by Edmond Beloin. Directed by Geo. Marshall. Produced by Hal Wallis for Paramount. With David Wayne, Phyllis Kirk, Peter Lorre, Joe Mantell, Liliane Montevecchi. Nov. 27.

Slaughter on Tenth Avenue. Investigator looking into waterfront crime meets with silent hostility. Screenplay by Lawrence Roman. Direction by Arnold Raven. Produced by Albert Zugsmith for Universal-Intl. With Richard Egan, Jan Sterling, Dan Duryea, Julie Adams, Walter Matthau, Sam Levene, Mickey Shaughnessy. Nov. 5.

The Story of Esther Costello. Joan Crawford as American woman who restores blind-deaf girl to active life. Screenplay by Chas. Kaufmann based on Nicholas Monsarrat's novel. Directed & produced by David Miller for Columbia. With Rossano Brazzi, Heather Sears, Lee Patterson, Ron Randell. Nov. 5.

Zero Hour. Civilian is forced to take over controls of plane when pilot & co-pilot collapse from food poisoning. Screenplay by Hall Bartlett, John Champion & Arthur Hailey. Directed by Bartlett. Produced by Champion & Bartlett for Paramount. With Dana Andrews, Linda Darnell, Sterling Hayden, Peggy King, Elroy Hirsch. Nov. 13.